

Whereas, at just 23 years old, Mr. Lewis helped organize the 1964 March on Washington, at which—

(1) Dr. King gave his famous “I Have a Dream” speech; and

(2) Mr. Lewis vowed, in his address at the Lincoln Memorial, to “splinter the segregated South into a thousand pieces and put them back together in the image of God and democracy”;

Whereas Mr. Lewis led demonstrations against racially segregated hotels, restaurants, swimming pools, and public parks for which he was brutally beaten, left unconscious in his own blood, and arrested 40 times, spending countless nights in county jails and 37 days in Parchman Penitentiary;

Whereas, in 1963, as Chair of the SNCC, Mr. Lewis moved to Atlanta, Georgia;

Whereas, on March 7, 1965, on what would become known as “Bloody Sunday”, Mr. Lewis led 600 peaceful demonstrators demanding their right to vote across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, where Mr. Lewis, who suffered a fractured skull, and other demonstrators were met with violence and police brutality;

Whereas, after televised images of the Bloody Sunday violence in Selma shocked the conscience of the United States, President Lyndon B. Johnson called for equal voting rights legislation before a joint session of Congress, which evolved into his signing of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) on August 6, 1965;

Whereas, on December 21, 1968, Mr. Lewis married the love of his life, Lillian Miles, who was his best friend, closest ally, and most steadfast supporter until her death on December 31, 2012, the 45th anniversary of their meeting;

Whereas, in 1970, Mr. Lewis became director of the Voter Education Project, which added nearly 4,000,000 minority voters to the voter rolls and changed the political landscape of the United States forever;

Whereas, in 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed Mr. Lewis to direct more than 250,000 volunteers of ACTION, which was then a Federal volunteer agency;

Whereas, in 1981, Mr. Lewis won elected office for the first time as an at-large Councilman on the Atlanta City Council, where he was a powerful advocate for ethics and neighborhood preservation, including saving from destruction the historic neighborhoods of the Old Fourth Ward, Inman Park, Candler Park, and Druid Hills;

Whereas, in 1982, Mr. Lewis worked with the American Jewish Committee to found the Atlanta Black-Jewish Coalition, part of his decades-long friendship and alliance with the Jewish community of Georgia, which later led to the establishment of the Congressional Black-Jewish caucus;

Whereas, in 1986, Mr. Lewis became the second African American to represent Georgia in Congress since Reconstruction;

Whereas Mr. Lewis fought for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-166; 105 Stat. 1071), which was signed into law by President George H.W. Bush;

Whereas, in 2001, Mr. Lewis was awarded the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation Profile in Courage Award for “his extraordinary courage, leadership and commitment to civil rights”;

Whereas Mr. Lewis led the effort to build what is now known as the Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, one of the largest Federal buildings in the United States;

Whereas, in 2003, Mr. Lewis secured authorization for construction of the National Museum of African American History and Culture on the National Mall in Washington, DC;

Whereas, in 2007, Mr. Lewis introduced the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime

Act of 2007 (28 U.S.C. 509 note; Public Law 110-344) to investigate unsolved civil rights crimes, which was signed into law by President George W. Bush in 2008;

Whereas, in 2011, President Barack Obama awarded Mr. Lewis the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in the United States;

Whereas Mr. Lewis’ colleagues referred to him as the “conscience of the Congress” for his—

(1) relentless pursuit of justice;

(2) unflinching commitment to building what Dr. King and Mr. Lewis referred to as the “Beloved Community”, a society without poverty, racism, or violence; and

(3) willingness to make what he called “good trouble, necessary trouble” to confront acts of injustice; and

Whereas, on July 17, 2020, Mr. Lewis died, devastating his family, his staff, the City of Atlanta, the State of Georgia, and the people of the United States, who united to honor his monumental legacy of hard work and self-sacrifice in the pursuit of liberty and justice for all, which culminated in Mr. Lewis lying in state at the United States Capitol before his memorial service at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and legacy of John Robert Lewis, an American hero and civil rights leader who—

(A) faced brutality and suffered grievous injuries while remaining steadfastly committed to the nonviolent struggle for civil rights;

(B) dedicated his life to defending the dignity of all people and building the “Beloved Community”; and

(C) spent more than 3 decades as a Member of Congress defending and strengthening civil rights; and

(2) commends John Robert Lewis for his towering achievements in the nonviolent struggle for civil rights.

SENATE RESOLUTION 83—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF FEBRUARY 20 THROUGH FEBRUARY 27, 2021, AS “NATIONAL FFA WEEK”, RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF THE NATIONAL FFA ORGANIZATION IN DEVELOPING THE NEXT GENERATION OF LEADERS WHO WILL CHANGE THE WORLD, AND CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF NATIONAL FFA ORGANIZATION ALUMNI AND SUPPORTERS

Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISC, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 83

Whereas the National FFA Organization (referred to in this preamble as the “FFA”) was established in 1928;

Whereas the mission of the FFA is to make a positive difference in the lives of students by developing their potential for premier leadership, personal growth, and career success through agricultural education;

Whereas the FFA has 760,113 members in 8,739 chapters in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and Washington, DC;

Whereas the FFA welcomes all students;

Whereas more than 13,000 FFA advisors and agricultural education teachers deliver an integrated model of agricultural education, providing students with an innovative and cutting-edge education;

Whereas 2021 marks 50 years of FFA Alumni and Supporters;

Whereas there are more than 8,000,000 FFA alumni worldwide; and

Whereas members of the FFA will celebrate “National FFA Week” during the week of February 20 through February 27, 2021: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of February 20 through February 27, 2021, as “National FFA Week”;

(2) recognizes the important role of the National FFA Organization in developing the next generation of leaders who will change the world; and

(3) celebrates 50 years of National FFA Organization Alumni and Supporters.

SENATE RESOLUTION 84—AMENDING THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO PROHIBIT THE CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE UNLESS THE TEXT OF THE LEGISLATION THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED HAS BEEN MADE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE IN ELECTRONIC FORM FOR A MANDATORY MINIMUM REVIEW PERIOD

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 84

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITING CONSIDERATION OF TEXT OF LEGISLATION UNTIL COMPLETION OF MANDATORY MINIMUM REVIEW PERIOD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5)(a) It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report unless the text of the bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report which will be considered has been publicly available in electronic form for the mandatory minimum review period.

“(b) Each Senator shall self certify that the Senator has read a bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report before voting on the bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report.

“(c) In this paragraph, the term ‘mandatory minimum review period’ means, with respect to a bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report, the greater of—

“(i) the period—

“(I) that begins with the first hour beginning after the text of the bill, joint resolution, resolution, or conference report which